

POPKOV, I.F.

Obshchaia lotsia vnutrennikh vodnykh putei. [General sailing directions for inland waterways]. (Moskva) Izd-vo Ministerstva rechnogo flota Soiuz SSR, 1946 354 p. illus. (Review by D. S. Artamonov in Rechnoi transport, 1947, no. 9, p.25

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

POPKOV, I. F.

Ovshchaya lotsila vnutrennikh vodnykh putei. [General sailing directions for inland waterways.]. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Rekomendovano v kachestve uchebnika dlia shturmanskikh otd-nii rechnykh uchilishch i rechnykh tekhnikumov. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva rechnogo flota SSSR, 1950. 351 p. illus.

Bibl iography: p 348.

DLC: VK145. P6 1950

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

~~POPKOV, I.P.~~; DENISOVICH, P.A., redaktor, MAKRUSHINA, A.N., redaktor;
VOLKOVA, Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[General instructions for navigation in inland waterways] Obshchaya
lotsiya vnutrennikh vodnykh putei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo vodnogo trans-
porta, 1954. 261 p. (MIRA 9:4)
(Inland navigation)

POPKOV, Ivan Fedorovich, inzhener; MATLIN, G.M., redaktor; GRIGOR'YEV, S.N.,
retsensent; MOREKHODOV, I.S., retsensent; MAKRUISHINA, A.N., redaktor;
KRASNAYA, A.K., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[General sailing directions for inland waterways] Obshchaia lotsiia
vnutrennikh vodnykh putei. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport,"
1955. 331 p. (MIRA 9:3)

(Inland navigation)

POPKOV, I. F.

DOMANUVSKIY, N.A.; IVANITSKIY, V.A., retsenzent; POPKOV, I.F., retsenzent;
MATLIN, G.M., red.; VINOGRADOVA, N.M., red.izd-va; TSVETKOVA, S.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Dredging] Dnougлубlenie. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport,"
1957. 449 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Dredging)

MATUSEVICH, Valdimir Antonovich; POPKOV, I.P., ratsenzent; DOMANEVSKIY, N.A.,
red.; VINOGRADOVA, N.M., red. izd-va; GORCHAKOV, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Straightening of rivers] Vypravlenie rek. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1958. 254 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Rivers--Regulation)

POPKOV, I. F., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Improving the shipping conditions of rivers in branched sections by dredging the bottom". Moscow, 1959.
17 pp (Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V. V. Kuybyshev) 130 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 116)

POPKOV, Ivan Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PYATLIN, A.A., retsenzent;
CHALKIN, I.Ya., retsenzent; POROCHKIN, Ye.M., red.; LOBANOV,
Ye.M., red. izd-va; RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[General sailing directions for inland waterways] Obshchaia lo-
tsiia vnutrennikh vodnykh putei. Izd.2., dop. 1 perer. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1962. 277 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Inland navigation)

POPKOV, I. G.

POPKOV, I. G.

Choice of active therapy in pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. Tuberk.,
Moskva No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 50. p. 61-3

1. Of the Tuberculosis Division of the First Infectious Diseases
Hospital and of the Tuberculosis Division of the Central Poly-
clinic of Stalin Railroad, Dnepropetrovsk).

CLML 20, 3, March 1951

POPKOV, I.G. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Pain symptom and pulmonary cases. Prob.tub.no.4:56-58 J1-Ag
'55. (MLBA 8:10)

1. Iz tuberkuleznogo otdeleniya ob'yedinennoy dorozhnoy
bol'nitsy Stalinskoy zheleznoy dorogi (nach.K.A.Suvorova)
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, diag.
role of pain)

GALKIN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; POPKOV, Ivan Varfolomeyevich;
SURGANOV, B.S., red.; KHODASEVICH, Yu.G., mlad. red.

[Collection of problems for the course "The organization
and planning of an industrial enterprise"] Sbornik zadach
po kursu "Organizatsiia i planirovanie promyshlennogo
predpriatiia." Moskva, Ekonomika, 1965. 135 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

PETROV, Liuben, inzh.; POPOV, Kiril, inzh.

The Strazhitsa-1 sliding pumping station. Khidrotekh i
melior 8 no. 10:305-306 '63.

SHASHKOVA, Z.S.; GRINEVICH, K.P.; POPKOV, K.K.

Synthesis of methylbromochlorosilanes. Plast.massy no.8:20-21
'61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Silane)

ARTEM'YEVA, N.A.; POPKOV, K.K.; RUBANOV, S.M.; SHKORBATOVA, L.S.

Use of various approximations of the method of spherical harmonics
in calculating the penetration of neutrons through shielding. Atom.
energ. 19 no.6:531-532 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

L 28026-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5026446 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/004/0383/0383

AUTHOR: Goryanina, Ye. N.; Popkov, K. K.; Rubanov, S. M.;
Tsvetkova, S. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Reduction of capture gamma rays and of radiative heat release
in reactors by means of borated thermal shields and other protective
measures. ¹⁴

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 383

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, nuclear reactor shield

ABSTRACT: An abbreviated version of the original paper is presented.
In their paper the authors investigated theoretically the effect of
introducing an admixture of boron to the thermal water-iron shielding of
water-cooled and water-moderated reactors. In homogeneous reactors, the
boron admixture was added to a 25-cm thick water-iron mixture, while in
heterogeneous reactors, the shields made of boron steel were used. In
the original paper, the concentration of boron was calculated for various
areas including the exterior surface of the reactor. It was also
shown that: (1) the addition of boron to thermal shields considerably
reduced the radiative heat release; (2) the use of boron steel shields

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UDC: 539.121.73:539.122

L 28026-66

ACC NR: AP5026446

with a boron content exceeding 2% was not advisable; (3) the use of lead and boron-containing materials for protection of the reactor exterior surface, reduced considerably (3 to 5 times) the capture gamma radiations from thermal shields and the reactor vessel. In this respect, the use of lead was the most effective measure, although in thick lead layers (over 6 cm) the increase of capture gamma rays from lead was observed.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUEM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

I 28389-66 EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WVV/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6001796

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/0531/0532

AUTHOR: Artem'yeva, N. A.; Popkov, K. K.; Rubanov, S. M.;
Shkorbatova, L. S.40
B

ORG: None

TITLE: Applicability of various spherical-harmonic approximations to
calculations of neutron passages through shielding 19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 531-532

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor shield, neutron shielding, neutron flux

ABSTRACT: An abbreviated version of the original paper is presented. The accuracy of multigroup approximations of P_1 -, P_2 - and P_3 -orders for analyzing the neutron flux distributions in various media was investigated in the original paper. The age-diffusion approximation was also considered. Theoretical calculations were compared with experimental data obtained on space-energy distributions of neutron fluxes. An 18-group system was used for calculating P_1 -, P_2 - and P_3 approximations. A 7-group system was used for age-diffusion approximations. Shielding 6
compositions containing water, graphite, boron carbide, iron, lead and various homogeneous and heterogeneous mixtures were considered. It was concluded that by using spherical-harmonic method the calculations 2

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UDC: 539.125.52

L 28389-66

ACC NR: AP6001796

could be limited by P_3 -approximations. The P_1 -approximation could be applied only for shielding thicknesses not exceeding 5 to 8 free-path lengths. It was also proven that the shielding functionals for materials of heavy and middle atomic weights were determined by neutrons of intermediate energy. A satisfactory coincidence in distribution of fast neutron fluxes was obtained by applying P_2 - and P_3 -approximations to heterogeneous compositions. This coincidence effect was still better for moderated and thermal neutrons.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 15June65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 10

L 36503-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP6017877 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/005/0855/0861

AUTHOR: Zhinkin, D. Ya.; Morgunova, M. M.; Popkov, K. K.; Andrianov, K. A. 3/
R

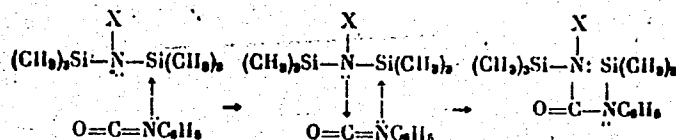
ORG: none

TITLE: Reactions of alkylsilazanes with organic isocyanates

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 5, 1966, 855-861

TOPIC TAGS: organic isocyanate compound, organosilicon compound, urea compound,
chemical reaction

ABSTRACT: Reactions of organic isocyanates with various organosilazanes containing a hydrogen or a radical at the nitrogen atom were studied. The reaction of phenyl isocyanate and N-methylhexamethyldisilazane or phenyl isocyanate and N-diethyltrimethylsilylamine at 30-35° and atmospheric pressure involves rupture of the $\equiv\text{Si}-\text{N}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ bond and the addition of the silyl group $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Si}$ to the nitrogen of the isocyanate group, with formation of the corresponding urea derivatives. The following mechanism is proposed for the reactions between alkylsilazanes and phenyl isocyanate:



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UDC: 661.518.5

L 41315-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6024019

SCURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/005/1009/1016

AUTHOR: Golubtsov, S. A.; Korobov, V. V. (Deceased); Popkov, K. K.; Trofimova, I. V.;
Turetskaya, R. A.; Andrianov, K. A.; Bolikova, Z. V.; Golosova, R. M.; Oygenblik, A. A.
Aristova, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reactions of formation of alkyl(aryl)chlorosilanes in a direct interaction between alkyl (aryl) chlorides and silicon. Report No. 6. Role of cuprous chloride in the formation of dialkyldichlorosilanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Ser khim, no. 6, 1966, 1009-1016

TOPIC TAGS: silane, chloride, silicon compound, copper compound, CHEMICAL REACTION

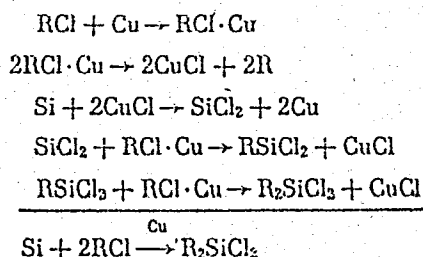
ABSTRACT: A mechanism is proposed for the formation of dimethyl(diethyl)dichlorosilane and methyl(ethyl)trichlorosilane during the reaction of methyl (ethyl) chloride with silicon on cuprous chloride. The proposed mechanism for the formation of dialkyl-dichlorosilanes is as follows:

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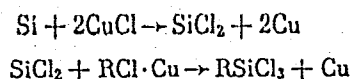
UDC: 546.287+542.91+541.124+543.422

L 41815-55

ACC NR: AP6024019



The formation of alkyltrichlorosilane is represented as follows:



Experimental data obtained confirmed these mechanisms. Thermodynamic calculations of the initial stages of the reactions of methyl and ethyl chloride with silicon were performed. The formation of dichlorosilene is thermodynamically quite probable under the conditions of synthesis of alkylchlorosilanes. UV spectra of the products formed by the reaction of cuprous chloride with silicon showed a group of bands characteristic of the spectrum of SiCl_2 . Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 012

Cord

2/2 *hkh*

L 63105-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m) WW/DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5014544

UR/0089/65/018/005/0522/0525

539.122:539.121.73

AUTHOR: Kozlovskiy, S. A.; Kyz'yurov, V. S.; Popkov, K. K.; Lebedev, D. N.

TITLE: Influence of boron-containing block structures on the yield of capture γ radiation

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 522-525

TOPIC TAGS: reactor shielding, boron shielding, capture Gamma radiation, neutron distribution, thermal neutron, epithermal neutron

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of various boron-containing block structures on the amount of capture γ radiation that leaves the primary shield of a water-water reactor. The reactor shell, the heat screens, and the layers of ¹⁹water between the screens were imitated respectively by sheets of steel (St3) and Plexiglas measuring 800 x 800 mm. Block assemblies made of boron carbide and borated lead were tested. The geometry of the experiment is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The emitter was a Po-Be source of 10^8 neut/sec. The spatial distribution of the neutrons in the shield with and without the block layers are plotted for both thermal and epithermal neutrons. The results are compared with calculations. The yields of the capture γ radiation were estimated from the areas under

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L 63105-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014544

6

the curves. Certain discrepancies with the results of others are attributed to differences in the geometry. "The authors thank L. D. Broder for valuable advice, and V. N. Dorofeykov, V. G. Komov, L. G. Kocherova, V. A. Lazukov, and Yu. K. Spiyak for help with the work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

63105-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5014544

ENCLOSURE: 01

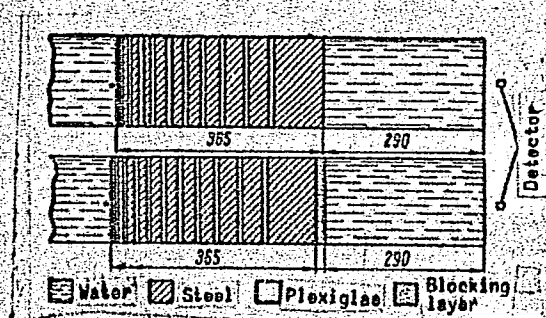


Fig. 1. Geometry of the experiment

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L 19586-63 EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/AFWL/SSD
Pr-4/Pu-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3006490

S/0170/63/006/009/0047/0051

AUTHOR: Bokacheva, L. P.; Kiselev-Fedorov, V. P.; Popkov, K. K.;
Rubanov, S. M.

TITLE: Problem of calculating heat release by gamma components

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 9, 1963, 47-51

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, Gamma radiation, thermal shielding,
heat release, scattered Gamma radiation, capture Gamma radiation,
radiative capture, water water reactor, reactor vessel, buildup
factor

ABSTRACT: A simplified method is proposed for calculating the
heat generated by capture γ -radiation in the thermal shielding and
reactor-vessel material of a water-water reactor. The method is
based on hypothetical substitution of the water layers located be-
tween the shieldings by equivalent layers of steel; the calculations
are then carried out using the buildup factor for scattered γ -
radiation for homogeneous iron shielding. Tests showed that for

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L 19586-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006490

iron 1 cm thick, the error does not exceed 1%. Graphs of the heat flux generated by capture γ -radiation in iron and water are presented. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Jan63

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ZHINKIN, D.Ya.; MORGUNOVA, M.M.; POPKOV, K.K.

Reaction of silazanes with organic isocyanates. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no 3:
641-644 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Andrianov).

ACCESSION NR: AT4019057

S/0000/63/000/000/0234/0242

AUTHOR: Broder, D. L.; Kondrashov, A. P.; Naumov, V. A.; Popkov, K. K.;
Turusova, A. V.

TITLE: Heat release in the shield and body of a reactor

SOURCE: Voprosy* fiziki zashchity* reaktorov; sbornik statey (Problems in physics of
reactor shielding; collection of articles). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 234-242

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, reactor shielding, heat release, heat emission, reactor
heat dissipation

ABSTRACT: A considerable amount of energy is liberated in the active zone of a reactor due
to the long-range neutron and γ radiation. This excess of energy is particularly important in
the construction of water shielded reactors. Consequently, the following processes must be
considered in the calculation of heat release: (1) γ radiation in the active zone of the reactor;
(2) γ radiation arising from the capture of neutrons; and (3) α -particles from the $B^{10} (n, \alpha) Li^7$
reaction. The γ radiation thus comes from five processes: (a) Flux of γ rays from the :
active zone:

$$\Phi_{\gamma}^a = \frac{q_{\gamma}^a}{2\mu_{a,s}} \sum_{j=1}^n A_j^{F^0} \left\{ E_s \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F^0}) \sum \mu_i x_i \right] - E_s \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F^0}) \left(\sum \mu_i x_i + 1 \right) \right] \right\}, \quad (1)$$

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(b) Flux of γ radiation from neutron capture in the shield and body of the reactor;

$$\Phi_{\gamma h}^b = \frac{q_{\gamma h}^b}{2\mu_{f0}} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{A_j^{f0}}{1+\alpha_j^{f0}} \left\{ E_2 \left[(1+\alpha_j^{f0}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i \right] - E_2 \left[(1+\alpha_j^{f0}) (\sum_i \mu_i x_i + \mu_S d) \right] \right\}, \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\gamma h}^b &= \Phi_{\gamma h}^b(1) + \Phi_{\gamma h}^b(2) \\ \Phi_{\gamma h}^b(1) &= \frac{q_{\gamma h}^b(1)}{2\Sigma_1} \sum_{j=1}^2 A_j^{f0} \left\{ e^{-\Sigma_1 \left(d + \frac{\sum_i \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S} \right)} E_1 \left\langle \left[(1+\alpha_j^{f0}) - \frac{\Sigma_1}{\mu_S} \right] \sum_i \mu_i x_i \right\rangle - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - e^{-\Sigma_1 d} E_1 \left[(1+\alpha_j^{f0}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i \right] - e^{-\Sigma_1 \left(d + \frac{\sum_i \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S} \right)} E_1 \left\langle \left[(1+\alpha_j^{f0}) - \frac{\Sigma_1}{\mu_S} \right] \times \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \times (\mu_S d + \sum_i \mu_i x_i) \right\rangle + E_1 \left[(1+\alpha_j^{f0}) \mu_S d + \sum_i \mu_i x_i \right] \right\}; \end{aligned} \quad (3a)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\gamma h}^b(2) = & -\frac{q_{\gamma h}^b(2)}{2\Sigma_2} \sum_{j=1}^2 A_j^{F_0} \left\{ e^{\Sigma_2 \left(d + \frac{\sum \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S} \right)} E_1 \left\langle \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) + \frac{\Sigma_2}{\mu_S} \right] \sum \mu_i x_i \right\rangle - \right. \\ & - e^{\Sigma_2 d} E_2 \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) \sum \mu_i x_i \right] - e^{\Sigma_2 \left(d + \frac{\sum \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S} \right)} E_1 \left\langle \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) + \frac{\Sigma_2}{\mu_S} \right] \times \right. \\ & \left. \left. \times \left(\mu_S d + \sum \mu_i x_i \right) \right\rangle + E_1 \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) \left(\mu_S d + \sum \mu_i x_i \right) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3b)$$

(c) Flux of γ rays from the radiative capture of neutrons

$$\Phi_{\gamma}^c = \frac{q_{\gamma}^c}{2\mu_S} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{A_j}{1 + \alpha_j} \{ 2 - E_2 [(1 + \alpha_j) \mu_S x] - E_2 [(1 + \alpha_j) \mu_S (d - x)] \}, \quad (4)$$

$$q_{\gamma}^c(x) = q_{\gamma}^c(1) e^{-\Sigma_2 x}; \quad (5)$$

(d) Flux of γ rays due to neutron capture in the water in the space between the shielding;

$$\Phi_{\gamma h}^d = \frac{q_{\gamma h}^d}{2} \sum_{j=1}^2 A_j^{F_0} E_1 \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) \sum \mu_i x_i \right]. \quad (6)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019057

(e) Flux of captured γ radiation in the water in the reactor

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\gamma}^c = & -\frac{q_0}{2\Sigma} \sum_{j=1}^{2,1} A_j^{F_0} \left\{ e^{-\Sigma d} E_1 \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i \right] - \right. \\ & - e^{-\left[\frac{(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S} + d \right] \Sigma} E_1 \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i \left(1 - \frac{\Sigma}{\mu_S} \right) \right] - \\ & - E_1 \left[(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i + \mu_S d \right] + \\ & \left. + e^{-\left[\frac{(1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i}{\mu_S} + d \right] \Sigma} E_1 \left[\left((1 + \alpha_j^{F_0}) \sum_i \mu_i x_i + \mu_S d \right) \left(1 - \frac{\Sigma}{\mu_S} \right) \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019057

The contribution of radiation is given by:

$$Q_a(r) = kE_a \sum_{j=1}^7 n v_j(r) \Sigma_j^a, \quad (8)$$

The experimental determination of the heat release in a reactor was performed by the ionization method, which was found to be more sensitive than the calorimetric method in the case of a zero-power reactor. The energy loss in the solid medium (heat release) is related to the energy loss in the gaseous medium by

$$\frac{(-dE/dx)_{TD}}{(-dE/dx)_{gas}} = \frac{q}{I_V W}, \quad (9)$$

(L. H. Gray, Proc. Roy. Soc. A156, 578 (1936).) The theoretical and experimental results showed satisfactory agreement. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Aug63

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 5/5

S/170/61/004/012/011/011
B104/B138

26.2240

AUTHORS: Broder, D. L., Popkov, K. K.

TITLE: Physical-engineering calculation of a biological shield
against the radiation of nuclear reactors

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 12, 1961, 118 - 130

TEXT: The problem under consideration requires the calculation of neutron distribution outside the shield. The integral

$$\varphi_M = \int_{V_s} \frac{q_V^E(r_s) f dV_s}{4\pi(r_m - r_s)^2}, \quad (1)$$

has to be calculated in this connection. $q_V^E(\vec{r}_s)$ is the distribution function of the power density of the source, and $f = f(\delta_s, \delta_t, E)$ is the radiation flux attenuation of energy E in the source and in the shield.

The calculation of $q_V^E(r_s)$ is one of the principal stages. Primary radiation (instantaneous neutron fission, instantaneous gamma radiation, gamma
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Physical-engineering calculation of ...

S/170/61/004/012/011/011
B104/B138

and neutron absorption) and secondary radiation (capture gamma rays; gamma radiation generated by neutron-activation of the material; neutrons generated by the (γ, n) reaction) should be allowed for when calculating the shield. In the present review, the voluminous international literature is taken as a basis for a thorough examination of the spatial and energy distributions of primary radiation, the power and distribution of sources of secondary radiation, the flux distribution of fast neutrons, the spatial energy distribution of neutrons, and the attenuation of gamma radiation in the shield. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 51 references: 25 Soviet and 26 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Katcoff S. Nucleonics, 18, 11, 201, 1960; John F. Stehn. Nucleonics, 18, 11, 186, 1960; Troubetzkoy E. and Goldstein H. Nucleonics, 18, 11, 171, 1960; Clark M. D., Nuclear Engineering, 6, 56, jan, 1961.

✓B

Card 2/2

POPKOV, K.K.; RUBANOV, S.M.

Dependence of the density of radiation disturbances of the reactor vessel on the make-up of the iron-water thermal shielding. Atom. energ. 18 no.1:70-71 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

45801-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)EWT(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR/T/EPA(bb)-2 Pr-4/Ps-4/Pn-4
ACCESSION NR AML042770 BOOK EXPLOITATION 35 8/
Bt1

Broder, Dmitriy Leonidovich (Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences);
Popkov, Konstantin Konstantinovich; Rubanov, Stanislav Mikhaylovich

Biological shielding of marine nuclear reactors (Biologicheskaya zashchita
sudovyykh reaktorov), Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye", 1964, 410 p.
illus., biblio. 1,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear engineering, marine nuclear reactor, reactor shielding,
radiation biological effect

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book presents the physical principles and design
principles of nuclear power installation shielding. The book is intended for
engineers concerned with the calculation and design of shielding. It can be
useful for students of higher educational institutions.

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a substance -- 5

Cord 1/2

L 45801-65

ACCESSION NR AM1042770

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SUBMITTED: 28Dec63

NO REF SOV: 142

Card 2/20

SUB CODE: NP, FR, IS

OTHER: 129

BRODER, D.L.; POPKOV, K.K.

Engineering and physical calculation of biological protection
from radiation by nuclear reactors. Inz.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.12:
118-130 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Radiation protection)
(Nuclear reactors)

YEFREMOVA, L.A.; POPKOV, K.K.

Spectral analysis of mixtures of chlorosilanes and the
determination of phenyl radicals in polymethylphenylsiloxanes.
Zav. lab. 29 no.6:708-709 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Silane—Spectra) (Phenyl group)
(Siloxanes—Spectra)

15.8170

25599
S/191/61/000/008/005/006
B110/B201

AUTHORS: Shashkova, Z. S., Grinevich, K. P., Popkov, K. K.

TITLE: Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1961, 20 - 21

TEXT: Mixed alkyl chlorobromosilanes have been heretofore little studied. The literature offers descriptions of methods of synthesizing ethyl dichloro bromo silane and ethyl chloro dibromo silane by the bromination of ethyl trichloro silane in ethyl bromide over five days at normal temperature, as well as of the regrouping of ethyl trichloro silane and ethyl tribromo silane in the bomb tube over anhydrous $AlCl_3$. Methyl dichloro bromo silane and methyl chloro dibromo silane were obtained by Makato Kunado (Ref 2: J. Inst. Polytech. Osaka City Unive. Ser. C, 2, 131 (1952); C. A., 48, 11303 (1954)) by regrouping methyl trichloro silane with methyl tribromo silane in the bomb tube over anhydrous $AlCl_3$ during 74 - 120 hr at 190 - 200°C. The authors synthesized methyl dichloro bromo silane, methyl chloro dibromo silane, and methyl tribromo silane by bromination of methyl

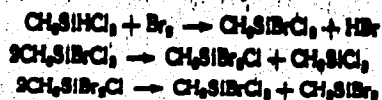
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S/191/61/000/008/005/006
B110/B201

Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

dichloro silane on an Fe catalyst at 0° - 30°C. In case of equimolecular amounts of methyl dichloro silane and bromine, the latter did not participate in the reaction, not even during > 30 hr. The bromine excess in the reaction medium forms due to the removal of methyl dichloro silane in the escaping hydrogen bromide current. Methyl dichloro silane is collected in the collecting vessel cooled by dry-ice and acetone, while HBr is collected in a distilled water bottle. The bromination of methyl dichloro silane on an Fe catalyst with methyl dichloro silane excess is completed within 5 - 6 hr according to the following scheme



the bromine being fully used up. If the reaction products are separated on a rectifying column, methyl dichloro bromo silane, methyl chloro dibromo silane, and methyl tribromo silane will be separated in addition to methyl

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Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

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dichloro silane and methyl trichloro silane (Table 1). Raman spectra were taken by an **VCT**-51 (ISP-51) spectroscope for the abovementioned compounds. Frequencies were found in the spectra, the intensity of which is visually estimated by the "deci-point" scale:

$\text{CH}_3\text{SiBrCl}_2$ — 145(8), 202(7), 218(8), 355(1),
389(10), 422(0), 474(0), 522(7), 569(4), 755(6),
799(2), 1261(2), 1405(4), 2212(0), 2914(9),
2986(7) cm^{-1} .

(B)

$\text{CH}_3\text{SiBr}_2\text{Cl}$ — 119(5), 139(5), 192(7), 209(4),
355(10), 391(1), 465(1), 547(4), 753(5), 797(2),
1262(2), 1402(4), 2914(8), 2985(6) cm^{-1} .

CH_3SiBr_3 — 112(4), 136(2), 164(5), 191(6),
298(1), 325(9), 356(6), 465(4), 536(0), 746(6),
796(1), 1261(2), 1399(3), 2914(8), 2985(6) cm^{-1} .

The data obtained were compared with those of the methyl trichloro silane spectrum, in which the frequency of the SiCl_3 group amounts to

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450 cm^{-1} . The frequency of the $\text{SiBr}_n, \text{Cl}_{3-n}$ ($n = 1, 2, 3$) group is believed to be within 300 and 400 cm^{-1} . In fact, an intense band is found in this region in all chloro bromo silane spectra: CH_3SiBr_3 : 325 cm^{-1} ; $\text{CH}_3\text{SiBr}_2\text{Cl}$: 355 cm^{-1} ; $\text{CH}_3\text{SiBrCl}_2$: 389 cm^{-1} . In addition, more lines were found in the spectra of the compounds concerned than in the corresponding chlorosilanes, which is indicative of a diminution of the molecular symmetry and the possible presence of admixtures. The absence of an intense characteristic frequency in the region of 300 - 400 cm^{-1} is evidence of the absence of a C-Br bond. The compound containing this bond may be present in a small amount (presence of 536 and 569 cm^{-1} frequencies). A diminution of the intense band frequency from 389 cm^{-1} to 325 cm^{-1} with a rise of the number of bromine and silicon atoms is observed in the spectra, which fact is explained by a mass increase when substituting a bromine atom for the chlorine atom in chloro silane. The Raman spectrum of the fraction boiling at 64 - 70°C was taken to support the suggested reaction scheme. The most

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S/191/61/000/008/005/002
B110/B201

Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

intense line is the line with 450 cm^{-1} frequency, which is characteristic of methyl trichloro silane. 173 g (1.5 mol) of methyl dichloro silane and 2 g of Fe powder were filled into a flask equipped with return-flow cooler, dropping funnel, and ground-in thermometer. Flask and return-flow cooler were cooled by salt water. After the flask contents were cooled down to 15°C , bromine was slowly added by drops. 160 g of bromine (1 mol) were added at such a velocity as to keep the temperature of the mass at $15 - 20^{\circ}\text{C}$. The resulting hydrogen bromide passes through two collecting vessels joined in series and cooled by dry-ice in acetone, and an absorption vessel with distilled water. The time of reaction was 5 hr. The reaction products (220 g) were separated into the following fractions in the column (a = fraction; b = residue and losses).

I фракция	37-65°	17,5 г	
II	65-68°	5,7 г	(c)
III	68-86°	9,5 г	
IV	86-88°	84,0 г	
V	88-105°	5,0 г	
VI	105-110°	70,3 г	
VII	110-129°	0,9 г	
VIII	129-131°	17,1 г	
Кубовый остаток и потери		9,8 г	

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S/191/61/000/008/005/006
B110/B201

Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

The collecting bottle contains methyl dichloro silane with small amounts of methyl trichloro silane as admixtures. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation.] There are 2 tables and 4 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref 1: Makato Kunado, J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Ind. Chem. Sect., 55, 375 (1952). Ref 3: Makato Kunado, J. Chem. Soc. Japan, Ind. Chem. Sect., 55, 750 (1952). Ref 4: A. Lee Smith, J. Chem. Phys., 21, no. 11, 1997 (1953).

1 Взято в реакцию, г			2 Температура бромирования °C	I фракция 3		II фракция 4		III фракция 4	
CH ₃ SiHCl ₂	Br ₂	железный порошок		Т. кип. °C 5	Количество г 6	Т. кип. °C 5	Количество г 6	Т. кип. °C 5	Количество г 6
74	80	2	0	88	16	109	32	131,5	14
173	160	2	5±2	86-88	79	107	58,1	129-131	17
173	160	2	15-20	86-88	84	105-110	70,3	129-131	17,1

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25599

Synthesis of methyl chlorobromosilanes

S/191/61/000/008/005/006
B110/B201

Table 1: Conditions of bromination of methyl dichloro silane and results of fractionation of products obtained. 1) entered into reaction, g; 2) Fe powder; 3) bromination temperature, °C; 4) fraction; 5) boiling point; 6) amount, g.

X

Card 7/7

L 12634-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/JFW
ACCESSION NR: AP3001527 S/0032/63/029/006/0708/0709

AUTHOR: Yefremova, L. A.; Popkov, K. K.

TITLE: Spectral analysis of chlorsilanes and the determination of phenyl radicals in polymethylphenylsiloxanes

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 6, 1963, 708-709

TOPIC TAGS: chlorsilane, siloxane, silicone, phenyl radical, polysiloxane, absorption coefficient, polymethylphenylsiloxane, spectrophotometry, spectral analysis, siloxanepolymers

ABSTRACT: In developing their method of spectrophotometric determination of phenyl radicals in polysiloxanes the authors considered the effect of their structure on the absorption coefficients of the phenyl radicals in the ultraviolet range. To this end, absorption curves of known individual silicones in chloroform solutions of various concentrations were taken in the 240-275 millimicron range. In cyclic polymers the absorption coefficients at 264 and 270 millimicrons were somewhat higher as compared with the linear ones. It was found that the ultraviolet absorption spectra of siloxane polymers containing phenyl groups were close to those of benzene, but are somewhat shifted towards a longer wave length.

Card 1/2

L 12634-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001527

Benzene and compounds containing phenyl groups show absorption at about 250 millimicrons, while compounds with single bond aliphatic and other radicals are transparent in this region. Thus, in the opinion of the authors, the absorptive capacity of polymethylsiloxanes is due to the presence of phenyl groups, and one may estimate the number of phenyl groups from the absorption intensity in this region. The determinations were conducted using a potassium nitrite filter, and the duration of exposure of the film approximated from 30-60 minutes. Presented at the July 5-12, 1961, conference on spectroscopy in Gor'kiy. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

mcs/aa

Card 2/2

BRODER, D.L.; POPKOV, K.K.

Methods for calculating radiation heat release in the vessel and
shields of a nuclear reactor. Atom. energ. 15 no.5:370-377 N '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

BOKACHEVA, L.P.; POPKOV, K.K.; TABOLINA, L.N.

Calculating the spatial distribution of dosed fluxes of
captured gamma radiation. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 6 no.11:85-89
N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

POPKOV, K.K.; TABOLINA, L.N.; TSVETKOVA, S.A.

Dependence of heat release on the composition of iron - water
thermal shielding. Atom. energ. 15 no.6:516-517 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

05

ACCESSION NR: AP4006633

S/0089/63/015/006/0516/0517

AUTHORS: Popkov, K. K.; Tabolina, L. N.; Tavetkova, S. A.

TITLE: Dependence of heat release on the iron-water composition of a thermal shielding

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 6, 1963, 516-517

TOPIC TAGS: thermal shielding, nuclear reactor, reactor, shielding, iron water shielding, reactor shielding, radiative capture

ABSTRACT: A design diagram consisting of a thermal shielding, the vessel of a water-moderated water cooled reactor and primary shielding water were examined with a view to determining the relationship between the heat-release in a reactor vessel and the iron-water composition of the thermal shielding. An electronic computer was used to calculate the space-energy distribution of the neutron fluxes, according to a seven-group scheme proposed by (D. L. Broder, etc., Atomnaya Energiya, 12, 129 (1962)), in order to determine the distribution function of the neutron capture density. The calculated

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ACCESSION NR: AP4006633

distribution magnitudes of the specific heat release from an iron plate are represented in the enclosure, Fig. 2, and the various components of the heat release, as determined by the iron concentration as shown in the enclosure, Fig. 3. When the iron concentration in the thermal shielding is low, the heat release is occasioned primarily by the gamma-radiation from the reactor core. The heat release components, determined by the absorption of capture gamma-radiation, decrease with the increasing iron content in the thermal shielding to 65-70%, and then increase again. This is due to the changing absorptive properties of the iron-water shielding in relation to neutrons. The minimum heat release corresponds to 70% volume concentration of iron in the thermal shielding.

"The authors are grateful to D. L. Broder for his interest in this project, and to I. A. Kulikova and Ye. A. Pavlova for programming the multigroup calculations."

Orig. art. has: 3 Figures and 1 Formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 21Mar63

SUB CODE: NS

DATE ACQ: 07Jan64

ENCL: 03

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/52

ACCESSION NR: AP4012188

S/0191/64/000/002/0028/0029

AUTHOR: Popkov, K. K.

TITLE: Intermolecular reaction of hydrogen chloride with siloxanes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 28-29

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen chloride, siloxane, catalytic polymerization, cyclic polyorgano siloxane, stannic chloride, vibrational spectrum, intermolecular reaction, stretching vibration

ABSTRACT: In studying catalytic polymerization of cyclic polyorgano siloxanes under the influence of catalysts such as stannic chloride, the formation of an intermediate complex between the molecules of the catalyst and polyorgano siloxanes is assumed. If this assumption is correct, there should be a change in the vibrational spectrum of the original compound under conditions when the intermolecular compound is developing but there is still no reaction. Hydrogen chloride also exhibits a catalytic effect on the polymerization reaction. However, attempts to derive stable complexes in reactions of disiloxanes with strong acids were unsuccessful. Therefore, it is inter-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012188

esting to study the character of the intermolecular reaction of hydrogen chloride with the siloxane group with respect to the typical frequency change of the stretching vibration of hydrogen chloride in the area of 2000-3000 centimeters. It may be assumed that the intermolecular reaction of the siloxane group with hydrogen chloride occurs mainly between the silicon atom and the chlorine of hydrogen chloride. If the formation of intermolecular complexes create conditions favorable for various reactions, regrouping and polymerization reactions in particular, it is less likely that only the stable hydrogen bonds of siloxanes with hydrogen chloride would cause an active complex formation like a regrouping center. Apparently, a ternary complex is formed: siloxane-hydrogen chloride-water, in which water is the co-catalyst. Orig. art. has: 2 Figures, 2 Tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, MA

NR REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

BOKACHEVA, L.P.; KISELEV-FEDOROV, V.P.; POPKOV, K.K.; RUBANOV, S.M.

Calculation of the χ component of heat radiation. Inzh.-
fiz. zhur. 6 no.9:47-51 S '63. (MIRA 16:8)

POPELEVA, G.S.; ANDRIANOV, K.A.; GOLUBTSOV, S.A.; POPKOV, K.K.

Thermal addition of hydrochlorosilanes to alkenylchlorosilanes.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.11:2041-2042 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

POPKOV, K.K., inzh.; RUBANOV, S.M., inzh.

Principles of the design of shielding of reactor cooling systems.
Sudostroenie 26 no. 11:65-70 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Nuclear reactors—Cooling)

MIKHEYEV, Ye.P.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; MAL'NOVA, G.N.; POPKOV, K.K. _____

Catalytic dehydrocondensation of chlorosilanes with aromatic
compounds. Plast.massy no.1:19-21 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Silane)

POPKOV, K.K.; SHITMAN, L.M.

Spectrochemical determination of metal traces in hydrogen peroxide solutions. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no. 1:113-114 Ja-F '61.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Hydrogen peroxide) (Metals—Analysis)

POPKOV, K.K.; LEL'CHUK, S.L.; KUDRYAVTSEVA, A.S.

Spectroscopic determination of impurities in a silicon-copper
alloy and in trichlorosilane. Plast.massy no.1:39-41 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Silicon-copper alloys--Spectra) (Silane--Spectra)

S/191/61/000/001/005/015
B101/B205

AUTHORS: Mikheyev, Ye. P., Klebanskiy, A. L., Mal'nova, G. N.,
Popkov, K. K.

TITLE: Catalytic dehydrocondensation of silane chlorohydrides
with aromatic compounds

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 1, 1961, 19 - 21

TEXT: A study has been made of the reaction $\text{Si-H} + \text{H-Ar} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2^+} \text{Si-Ar}$, ✓
the temperature of which can be largely reduced by such catalysts as BCl_3 ,
 H_3BO_3 , AlCl_3 , etc. A paper by A. J. Barry et al. (Ref. 1) is discussed, in
which hydrogen is supposed to undergo electrophilic substitution at the
aromatic ring, accompanied by the catalytic formation of the complex
 $[\text{H}:\text{BCl}_3]^+$. In addition, by-products with cyclohexadiene structure are
formed. These statements have been checked here. Methyl dichlorosilane

Card 1/4

S/191/61/000/001/005/015
B101/B205

Catalytic dehydrocondensation of ...

was heated in an autoclave with C_6H_6 , $C_6H_5CH_3$, $C_6H_5CH(CH_3)_2$, and C_6H_5Cl in the presence of 0.1% H_3BO_3 , and with C_6H_5F in the presence of 0.3% H_3BO_3 . The molar ratio of methyl dichlorosilane to the aromatic hydrocarbon was 1:3. Reaction temperature was 230-290°C. Heating was stopped as soon as the pressure in the autoclave had become constant. Under these conditions, which are described as being an optimum, the following dehydrocondensation products were obtained: 40% yield with C_6H_6 ; 41% with $C_6H_5CH_3$; 24% with $C_6H_5CH(CH_3)_2$; 18% with C_6H_5F ; and 25% with C_6H_5Cl . The mixture of the reaction products was fractionated. The resulting mixture of isomers of the new compound methyl-cumyl dichlorosilane boils between 127.6 and 137.6°C at a pressure of 26-28 mm Hg; $d_4^{20} = 1.1020$; $n_D^{20} = 1.5134$. Analysis has shown that this fraction follows the formula $C_{10}H_{14}SiCl_2$. The ratio of o-, m-, and p-isomers in methyl-aryl dichlorosilanes was determined from Raman spectra:

Card 2/4

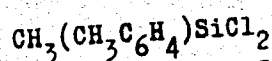
Catalytic dehydrocondensation of

S/191/61/000/001/005/015
B101/B205

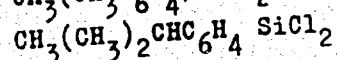
Compound

Experimental ratio

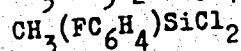
o-isomer m-isomer p-isomer



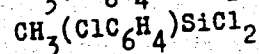
1 10 3



1 12 3



1 4 2



1 6 4

The amount of CH_4 formed by reaction with benzene and toluene was 3.6 and 3.4%, prespectively; with cumene, 10.5%; with fluorobenzene, 12.6%; with chlorobenzene, 6.5%. Equal amounts of dimethyl dichlorosilane were obtained by reaction with benzene and toluene. This is taken as an indication that CH_4 and $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiCl}_2$ are formed, not by decomposition of the hypothetical adducts, but by disproportionation of $\text{CH}_3\text{SiHCl}_2$. The fact

Card 3/4

POPKOV, K.K.

K.K. Popkov, "The Spectral Determination Method of Alkylchlorosilanes."

Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Practical Application of Silicon-Organic Compounds held in Leningrad from 25-27 September 1958.

Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 238-240 (USSR)

KOMIN, A.V., inzh.; POPOV, K.K., inzh.; SLEZIN, Yu.B., inzh.

Principles of designing reactor shields for personnel protection.
Sudostroenie 25 no.2:65-70 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Shielding (Radiation)
(Nuclear reactors)

87489

S/191/60/000/001/008/015
B016/B054

5.5310

1273, 1282, 1153

AUTHORS: ~~Popkov, K. K., Lel'chuk, S. L., Kudryavtseva, A. S.~~

TITLE: Spectroscopic Determination of Impurities in Silicon - Copper Alloy and in Trichlorosilane

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 1, pp. 39-41

TEXT: The authors report on their methods of quantitative spectroscopic determination of: I) impurities in silicon - copper alloys (Si-Cu), which sometimes themselves deactivate the Si-Cu catalyst in small amounts, and disturb the synthesis of organosilicon compounds; they are: Fe, Mg, Al, Bi, Sn, Ti, Ca, and Sb; II) impurities in trichlorosilane serving as an intermediate for the production of pure silicon for semiconductor purposes, namely: Fe, Al, Mg, Pb, and Cu. I) A powdery alloy with a Cu content of 10-20% was investigated. An analysis by the three-standard method (Ref. 1) was made. Powdery Cu- and Si oxides were impregnated with aqueous salt solutions, and dried at 80-85%. The background of the continuous spectrum served as internal standard. Insoluble Ti-, Sb-, and Ca salts were added

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Spectroscopic Determination of Impurities in Silicon - Copper Alloy and in Trichlorosilane S/191/60/000/001/008/015
B016/B054

to the standards in a dry state diluted with Cu oxide. Cu oxide was used in an amount corresponding to 20% Cu in the standards. The second component of the standards was silicon of the semiconductor type with traces (about 0.005%) of Mg and Al. Table 1 shows the concentrations of impurities in the standards. The latter and the alloy samples were pulverized to a grain size of 0.05 mm. The samples were burnt in a preheated (to 800-900°C) graphite crucible (internal diameter 4 mm, depth 8mm) according to Giprotsvetmetobrabotka (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute for Working of Nonferrous Metals) in an electric arc (alternating current). Two spectra were taken during the combustion of one sample: 1) during 30 sec, and 2) during 40 sec. The lines of easily volatile impurities (Pb, Sb, Ca, Bi, St) were photometrically determined on a plate exposed in such a manner. Poorly volatile impurities (Fe, Ti, Mg, Al) were burnt in a smaller (3 x 4 mm) crucible under a layer of annealed coal for 40 sec. Table 2 shows the analytical lines and measurements of the background. On the basis of the measured values, the authors plotted a calibration diagram (Fig. 1). II) The determination of the mentioned impurities

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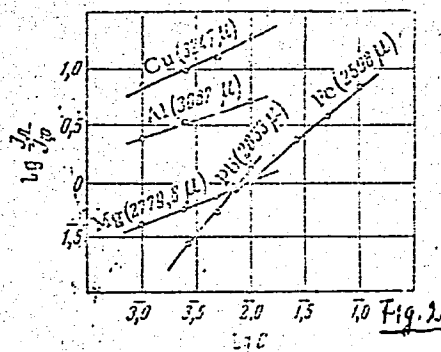
Spectroscopic Determination of Impurities in S/191/60/000/001/008/015
Silicon - Copper Alloy and in Trichloro- B016/B054
silane

in trichlorosilane is based on a combustion of its hydrolysis product (white crystalline powder) in the electric arc as under I). The authors used the method of calibration diagrams (Fig. 2) plotted on the basis of standard samples. Otherwise, the methods were similar to those of part I). Table 3 shows the concentration intervals, in which the impurities in the standards were determined. The weighed portion was fully burnt up. The amounts of impurities were determined on the basis of analytical lines given in Table 4. The relative error in the cases I) and II) did not exceed 10%. Legend to Fig. 2: I_{λ} - I_{line} ; $I_{\lambda}^{\text{backgr}}$ - I_{backgr} . There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 3 Soviet references.

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S/191/60/000/001/008/015
B016/B054



Card 4/4

POPKOV, K.K.

Intermolecular reaction between hydrogen chloride and siloxanes.
Flast. massy no. 2128-29 '64. (MIRA 17a8)

L 16398-65 EWT(m)/EFF(c)/EPR/EWP(j) Pc-L/Pr-L/Ps-L RPL WW/RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP4046376 S/0020/64/158/003/0641/0644

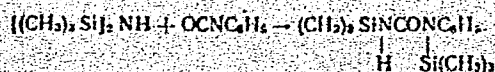
AUTHOR: Zhinkin, D. Ya.; Morgunova, M. M.; Popkov, K. K.
 Andrianov, K. A. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of silazanes with organic isocyanates

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 3, 1964, 641-644

TOPIC TAGS: silazane, isocyanate, urea derivative

ABSTRACT: A study has shown that in the reaction of phenyl isocyanate with an alkylsilazane, the Si-N bond breaks and the trialkylsilyl group migrates to the isocyanate nitrogen to form the urea derivative. For example, the reaction of phenyl isocyanate with hexamethyldisilazane proceeded as follows:



N-methyl(hexamethyldisilazane), diethyl(trimethylsilyl)amine, or

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L 16398-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046376

N,N'-bis(trimethylsilyl)-N-methyl-N'-phenylurea behave similarly. It was also shown that phenyl isocyanate reacts with a trialkylsilyl-substituted urea which also contains a hydrogen substituent at one nitrogen atom, to form the trialkylsilyl isocyanate and silyl-substituted urea. This was exemplified by the reaction of 1 mol N, N' - bis(trimethylsilyl)-N-phenylurea with 2 mols phenyl isocyanate to form trimethylsilyl isocyanate and N, N'-diphenyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)urea. Trimethylsilyl isocyanate does not react with an alkylsilazane or a trimethylsilyl-substituted urea. The reaction products were identified by IR spectroscopy and hydrolysis. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

BRODER, Dmitriy Leonidovich, doktor fiz.-mat. nauk; POPKOV,
Konstantin Konstantinovich; RUBANOV, Stanislav
Mikhaylovich; GLADKOV, G.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk,
retsenzent; VESELKIN, A.P., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk,
retsenzent; YEGOROV, Yu.A., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk,
retsenzent; POLOGIKH, B.G., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, re
retsenzent; VLASOVA, Z.V., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, R.K.,
tekh. red.

[Biological shielding for ship reactors] Biologicheskaya
zashchita sudovykh reaktorov. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudo-
stroenie," 1964. 410 p. (MIRA 17:4)

L 26928-65 EWP(w)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ENG(m)/EPT(n)-2/EWP(t)/EPR/EWP(b)/EWA(h)
Pr-4/Ps-4/Feb/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/MM/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP50G4011

S/0089/65/018/001/0070/0071

AUTHORS: Popkov, K. K.; Rubanov, S. M.

TITLE: Dependence of the density of radiation damage in a reactor
shell on the composition of the iron-water thermal shield

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 70-71

TOPIC TAGS: radiation damage, reactor shell, thermal shield, iron-
water shield

ABSTRACT: The article deals with thermal shielding of reactors by
iron-water mixtures of different compositions, from the point of view
of the influence of the composition of the mixture on the neutron-
induced radiation damage in the reactor shell. The shield consisted
of 25 cm iron-water mixture, the composition of which was varied, 9
cm of iron to simulate the reactor shell, and 30 cm of water, cor-
responding to the primary shielding bath. The calculations were made

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L 26928-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004011

for iron-water mixtures with iron concentrations (by volumes) of 0, 10, 20, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100%. The radiation source was considered to be the active zone of a water-water reactor. An electronic computer was used to determine the space-energy distributions of the neutron fluxes in a planar geometry, using the seven-group scheme proposed by L. D. Broder et al (Atomnaya energiya v. 12, 129, 1962). In addition, the values were calculated for the average group cross sections for the production of radiation damage (vacancies) in iron, using the energy dependence given for this cross section by A. Rossin (Nucl. Sci. and Engng. v. 9, 137, 1961). The results show that the optimum concentration of iron in the primary shield, from the point of view of minimum radiation damage, lies in the 55--60% range. "The authors thank D. L. Broder for interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

Cord

2/3

L 26928-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004011

SUBMITTED: 15Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card

3/3

BOBYANINA, Ye.N.; BOFAN, K.S.; RUBANOV, T.M.; LILYKODA, S.S.

Reduction of heating gamma-radiation and radiative heat
release in a heated vessel with the aid of some blocking
and location of the thermal shield. Atom. energ. 19 no.10383
0 165. (MIRA 18000)

POPKOV, L.

Work mechanization in the mine stopes of "Tulaugol'" and "Donetskugol'"
Combines. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 4 no.12:16-22
'61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Tula Basin--Stoping (Mining)) (Donets Basin--Stoping (Mining))

POPKOV, L.

Over-all mechanization and labor organization in stopes. Sots.
trud 6 no. 1;80-83 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Stoping (Mining)--Equipment and supplies)

ZYBIN, A.G.; POPKOV, L.P.

Protection of electric mine motors. Vop.bezop.v ugol'.shazh.
4:224-227 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

PETROCHENKO, P.F., kand.ekon.nauk; VORONIN, Ye.P.; ROZHKOVA, V.V.; POPKOV, L.V.;
PRIG'RIN, A.A.; KAPLAN, I.I.; RYSS, V.M.; EKHIN, P.E.; KULAGIN,
N.N.; VASIL'YEV, V.F.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Organization of work and establishing work norms in industrial
enterprises] Organizatsiia i normirovanie truda na promyshlennykh
predpriiatiiakh. Pod obshchei red. P.F.Petrochenko. Moskva, Izd-
vo ekon.lit-ry, 1962. 285 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda.
(Production standards)

POPKOV, L.V.

Some problems in rapid development mining in the Moscow Basin.
Nauch. trudy MGI no. 34:45-56 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Moscow Basin--Coal mines and mining)

POPKOV, M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Long is the road from a sample to the market. Mest.prom.1 khud.
promys. 3 no.2:34 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut igrushki, g. Zagorsk.
(Toy industry)

MOSHKIN, I.; POPKOV, M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Mechanization of the pressing of large-size toys. Prom. koop. 14
no.5:26 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insituta
igrushki (for Moshkin). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
igrushki (for Popkov).
(Toy industry) (Hydraulic presses)

POPKOV, M., polkovnik

Organizational work in straggling units. ~~Kom.~~ Vozruch. Sil
4 no.3:25-30 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nachal'nik politicheskogo otdela gvardeyskoy motostrel-
kovoy Tamanskoy Krasnoznamennoy, ordena Suvorova divizii
imeni Kalinina.

DMITRIYEV, V.; POPKOV, M.

The products are the same but prices are different. Mest.prom.i
khud.promys. 3 no.4:10-11 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut igrushki, g. Zagorsk.
(Toy industry--Prices)

POPECOV, M.F., inzh.

Semiautomatic lathe for turning wooden parts. Der.prom. 9 no.4:24-25
Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Lathes)

ABRAMOV, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk; RESHNIN, N.Ya. inzh.; POPKOV, M.I., inzh.

Thermal residual stresses in plates. Trudy GPI 18 no.4:26-90 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

STARTSEV, V.I., inzh.; POPKOV, M.P., inzh.

Mine No.5-6 of the Kuzbassugol' Combine made 292 m of lateral drifting.
Shakht. stroi. 9 no.10:22-24 0 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kombinat Kuzbassugol'.

POPKOV, N. zaboyshchik

On the uprise. Sov.shakht. 10 no.10:19 0 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Shakhta No.6-7 tresta Gorlovskugol', Donbass.
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

POPKOV, N.I.

Case of cystic lymphagroma of the epiploon. Khirurgia, Moskva
no. 1:78-79 Jan 1953. (CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Propedeutic Surgical Clinic, Kazan' Medical Institute.

POPKOV, N.I.

Role of vascular interceptors and other factors in the development of a hemoheterotransfusion shock. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:263-264 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.N.Shubin) i kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. M.A.Yerzin) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

POPKOV, N.I.

Professor Vladimir Nikolaevich Shubin; on his 60th birthday.
Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.1:96-97 Ja-P '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(SHUBIN, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH, 1898-)

POPKOV, N.N. (Chita)

Physical therapy in cases of ureteral calculi. Vop. kur.,
fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 27 no.5:438-441'S-0'62.
(MIRA 16:9)

(CALCULI,--URINARY) (PHYSICAL THERAPY)

POPKOV, N.N., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby

Result of work in medical supervision of physical training of officers
with certain physical defects. Voen.med.shur. no.3:67-70 Mr '57.

(ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL,

(MIRA 11:3)

phys. train. of officers with phys. defects, med.
supervision (Rus)

(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING,

train. of military officers with phys. defects, med.
supervision (Rus)

POPKOV, A.N.

Concentrations of gold in the hydrothermal deposits of the northern
Tien Shan. Zap. Kir. otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.5:3-13 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

~~POPKOV, N.N.~~

Hot water roller for heat massage. Vop.kur.fizioter. i lech.fiz.
kul't. 23 no.1:80 '58. . (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz otdeleniya lechebnoy fizicheskoy kul'tury Chitinskogo
okruzhnogo voyennogo gosпиталя (nachal'nik M.S.Iarin)
(THERMOTHERAPY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

POPKOV, N.P., otv. za vypusk; VASIL'YEVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for the car inspector; superseding Instructions for the car inspector TSV/1773 of December 14, 1953]
Instruktsiia osmotrshchiku vagonov; v otmenu Instruktsii osmotrshchiku vagonov. Tsv/1773 ot 14 dekabria 1953 g. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 66 p. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vagonnogo khozyaystva.

(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)

POPKOV, N. Ye.

Magnetic and astronomical observations on the drift station
"North Pole 3." Trudy NIZMIR no.16:82-99 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Arctic regions—Magnetism, Terrestrial—Observations)
(Astronomy—Observations)